

# MONTANA

## Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2003



**RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU**

WORKFORCE SERVICES DIVISION  
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY

# Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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## 2003

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Special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey.  
Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

# INTRODUCTION

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The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) became an official part of the nation's labor laws in 1971. With its passage, Congress declared its intent "...to assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resource."

In order to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of governmental efforts in reducing work related injuries and illnesses, a standardized system to collect, compile, and analyze the health and safety statistics was established and implemented. This standard system enables data users to identify those industries that need improvement, plan future monitoring and education programs, and allow employers to compare their incidence rates with other firms in the same industry.

Under this system, employers with more than 10 workers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths; any diagnosed occupational illness; and any occupational injury which involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers maintain a log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 300) and supplementary record (OSHA No. 301) of each incident or occurrence within the calendar year. These records are retained at the work site for five years and must be available for inspection by representatives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, or the Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees and those employers who conduct business in one of the low-hazard industries specified by OSHA in the Federal Register notice of Dec. 28, 1982, are generally exempt from these record-keeping requirements. Instead, a sample of these employers are selected to participate in the survey. Participation requires each establishment to maintain records only for that year. The data derived from these records are used only for statistical purposes. Our 2003 sample surveyed 3,567 establishments.

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau has cooperated with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting this annual survey which has provided these essential work injury and illness statistics over the past 20 years.

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## Changes in Injury and Illness with Days Away From Work Statistics

Beginning with the 2003 reference year, two new classification systems and a redesigned confidentiality method were implemented. The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual are now used to classify industry and occupation, respectively. Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational coding system. Substantial differences between these systems results in breaks in series for both industry and occupation data. Users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results from previous years.

In 2003, employees of Montana businesses experienced a total of 18,700 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This converts into an overall incidence rate of 7.6 accidents and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Table 1 shows the number of injuries and illnesses and the corresponding incidence rates in private industry in Montana by major industry sectors.

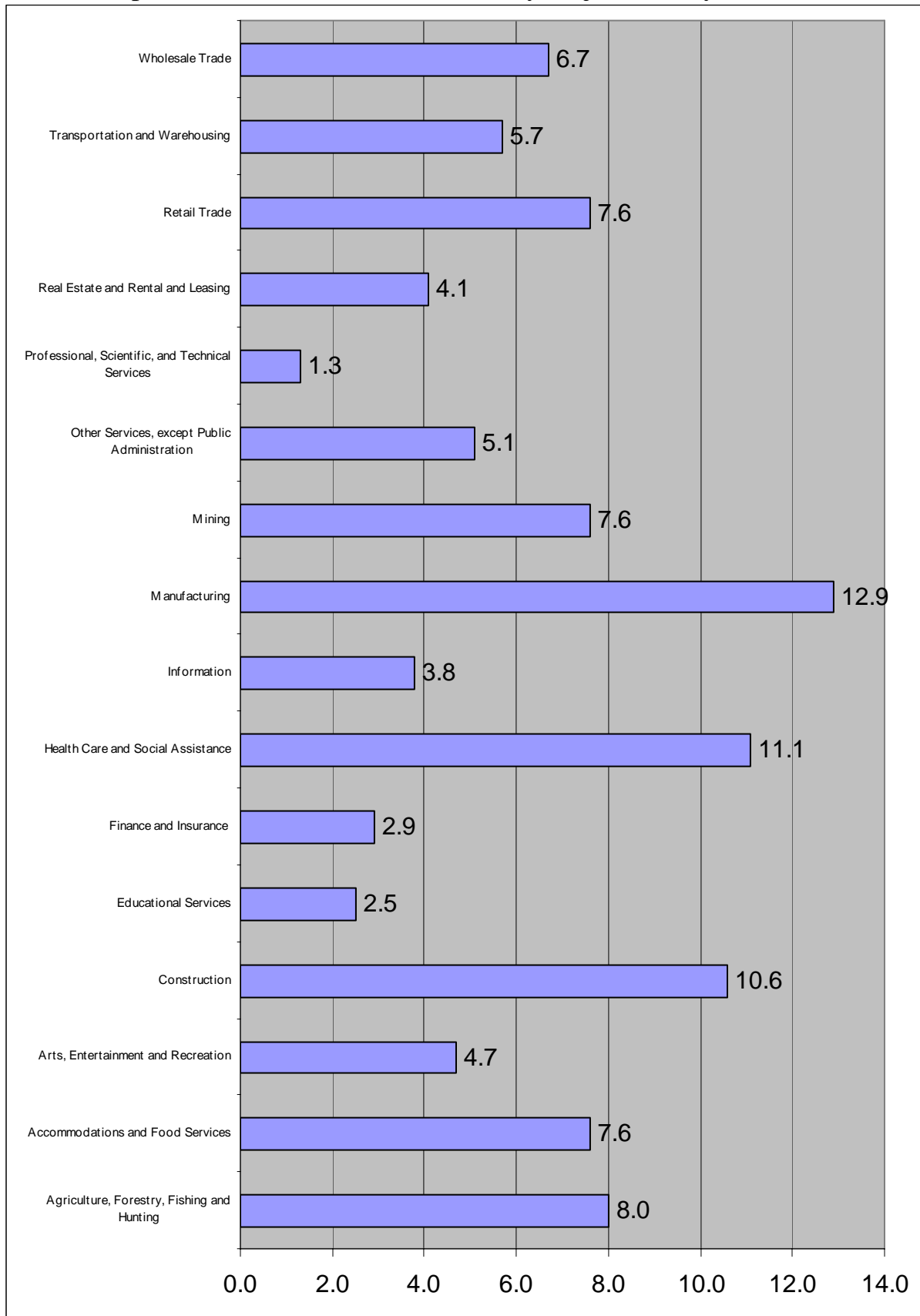
**Table 1. Annual employment and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry in Montana and United States; 2003**

	Annual Average Employment	Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees) Montana	Incidence Rate (Number per 100 FTE Employees) Unites States
Private Industry	311,600	7.6	5.0
Goods Producing Industries			
--Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4,400	8.0	6.2
--Mining	5,000	7.6	3.3
--Construction	23,200	10.6	6.8
--Manufacturing	19,000	12.9	6.8
Service Producing Industries			
--Wholesale Trade	15,400	6.7	4.7
--Retail Trade	53,600	7.6	5.3
--Transportation and Warehousing	10,000	5.7	7.8
--Information	7,700	3.8	2.2
--Finance and Insurance	14,800	2.9	1.1
--Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,200	4.1	3.9
--Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	16,200	1.3	1.3
--Educational Services	3,700	2.5	2.7
--Health Care and Social Assistance	48,800	11.1	6.5
--Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	9,300	4.7	5.9
--Accommodations and Food Services	42,900	7.6	5.0
--Other Services, except Public Administration	14,700	5.1	3.4

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

OSHS industries stated above are North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) based.

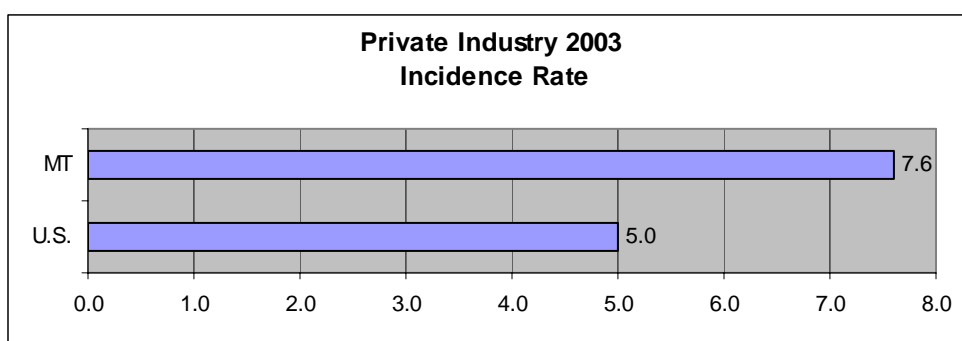
## Comparison of overall incidence rates by Major Industry, Montana; 2003



In general, industries involved in producing goods (agriculture, construction and manufacturing) have incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses which are higher than industries engaged in providing services (with the exception of health care and social services).

Montana's 2003 overall occupational injury and illness incidence rate was 7.6, an increase from last year's rate of 6.8. Montana has consistently had higher rates than the national average. The national overall incidence rate for 2003 was 5.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

### **Comparison of incidence rates of nonfatal injuries & illnesses, Montana vs. United States; 2003**



Incidence rates are set for 100 full time workers.

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$(N/EH) * 200,000$ , where

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent (workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

## Lost Workday Cases

Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of severity of the injury or illness. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana, an estimated 6,080 of the 18,700 cases (32.5 percent) involved at least one day away from work.

The most common type of injury in Montana was a sprain or strain. Almost half of the injuries reported (49.8 percent) involved sprains or strains. The next most common type of injuries were cuts, lacerations and punctures. Cuts, lacerations and punctures occurred in 8.6 percent of the reported injuries. The third most common type of injuries were bruises and contusions. These were involved in 8.2 percent of these cases.

Table 2 shows the number of injuries and illnesses in private industry in Montana by major industry sector for the year 2003.

**Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses  
with at least one day away from work  
in private industry sectors, in Montana; 2003.**

	NAICS Sector	Number of Injuries & Illnesses
Total Private Industry		18,700
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	200
Mining	21	300
Construction	23	2,000
Manufacturing	31-33	2,300
Wholesale Trade	42	900
Retail Trade	44-45	3,200
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	600
Information	51	200
Finance and Insurance	52	400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	200
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	200
Educational Services	61	100
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	4,200
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	71	200
Accommodations and Food Services	72	1,900
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	600

## Occupations

The most hazardous occupations were welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; construction laborers, laborers; - stock and freight; and truck drivers - heavy and tractor-trailer.

Table 3 shows that welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers accounted for 8.4 percent of the injuries involving days away from work. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants were responsible for 8.2 percent; construction laborers for 5.4 percent; while labors, stock & freight accounted for 5.3 percent of these injuries. Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer were responsible for 3.9 percent, and carpenters accounted for 3.5 percent.

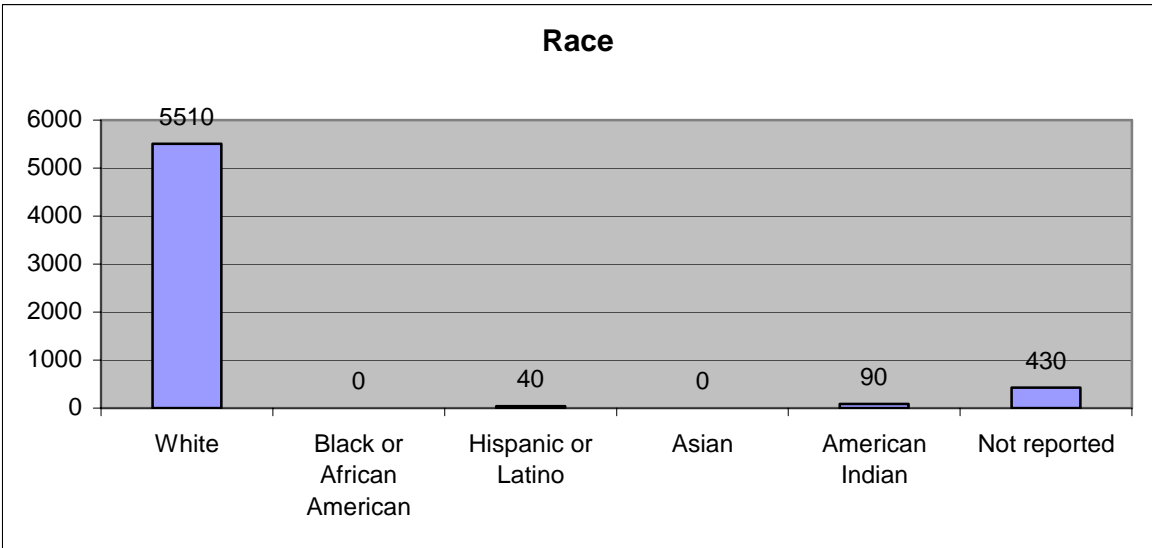
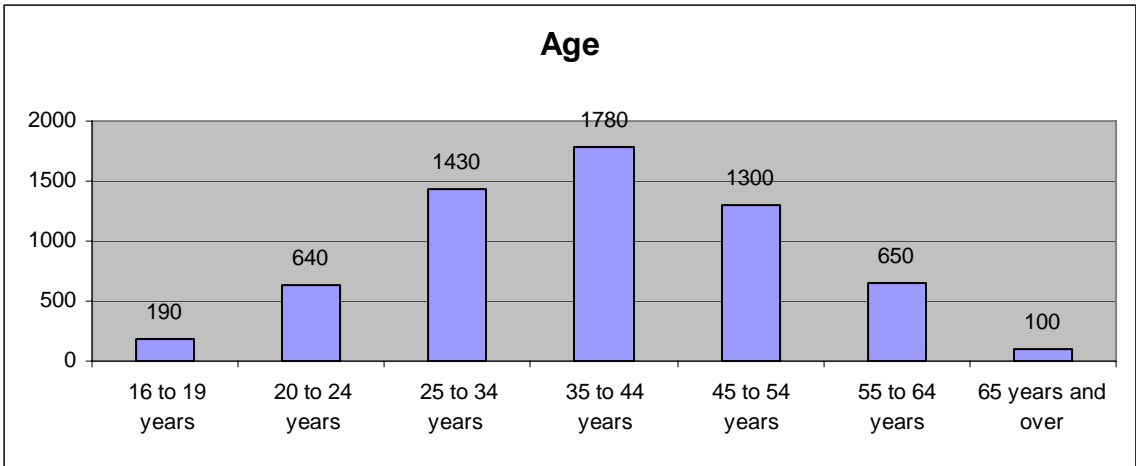
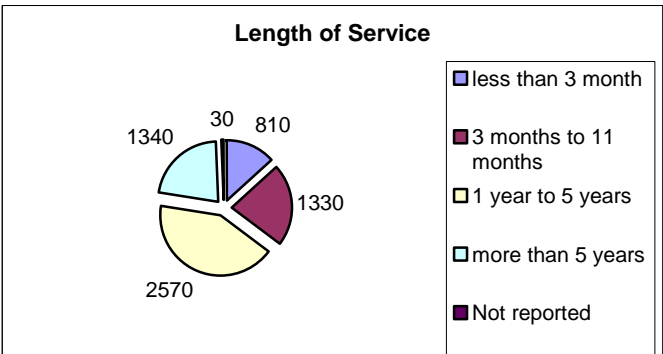
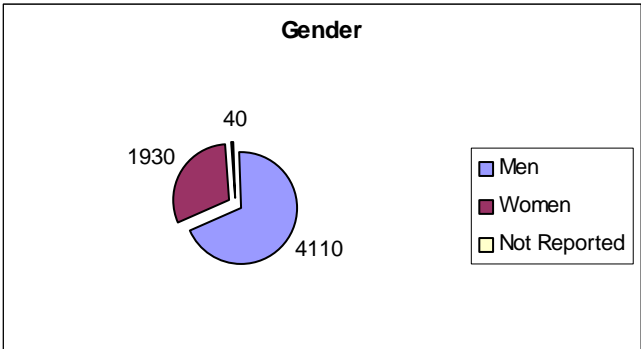
Of the occupation groups, the three having the highest median number of days away from work were cashiers with 65 lost days; combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food with 53 days; and truck drivers, light or delivery with 47.

**Table 3. Occupations with the highest frequency of injuries and illnesses involving at least one day away from work, Montana, 2003.**

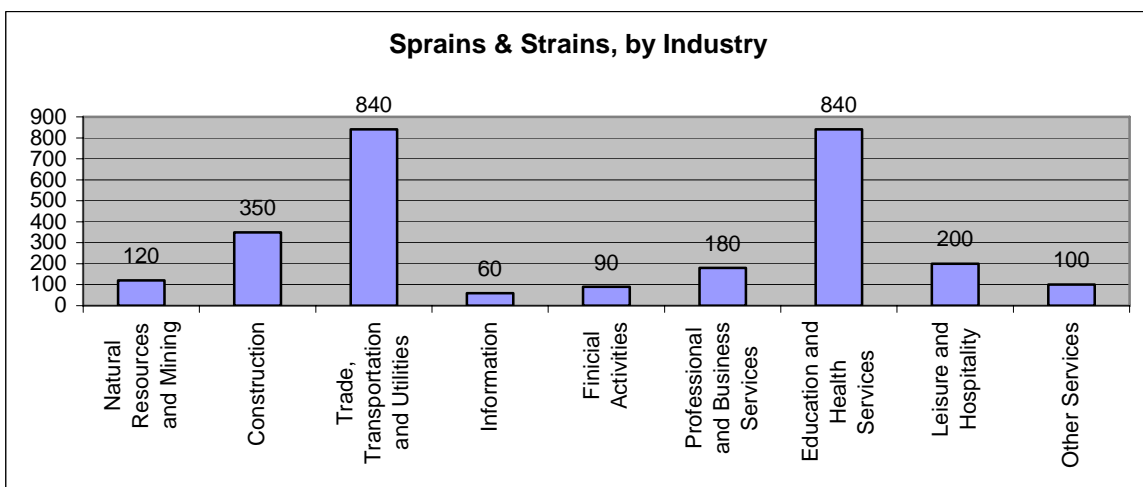
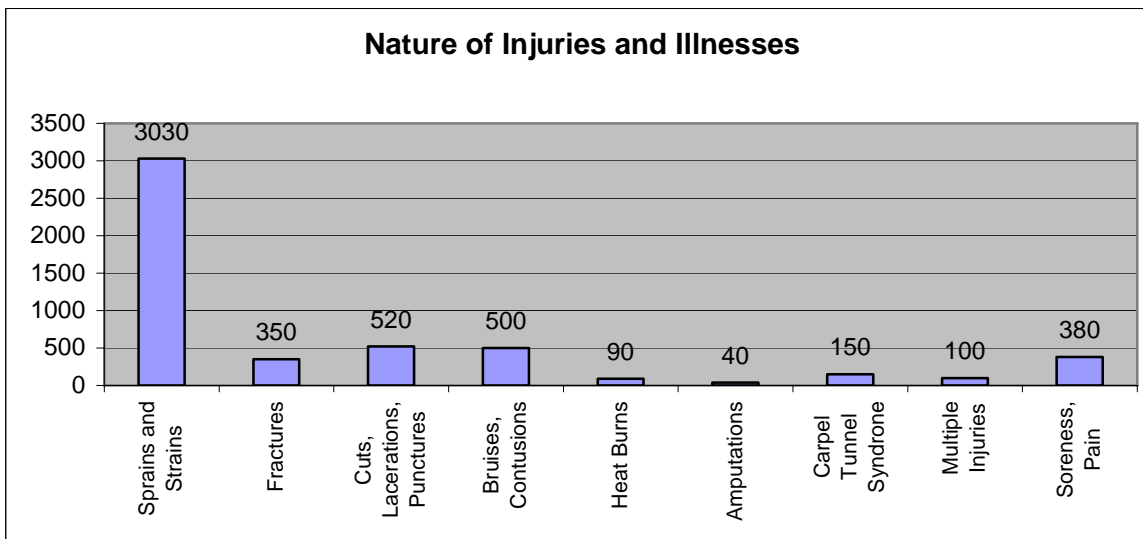
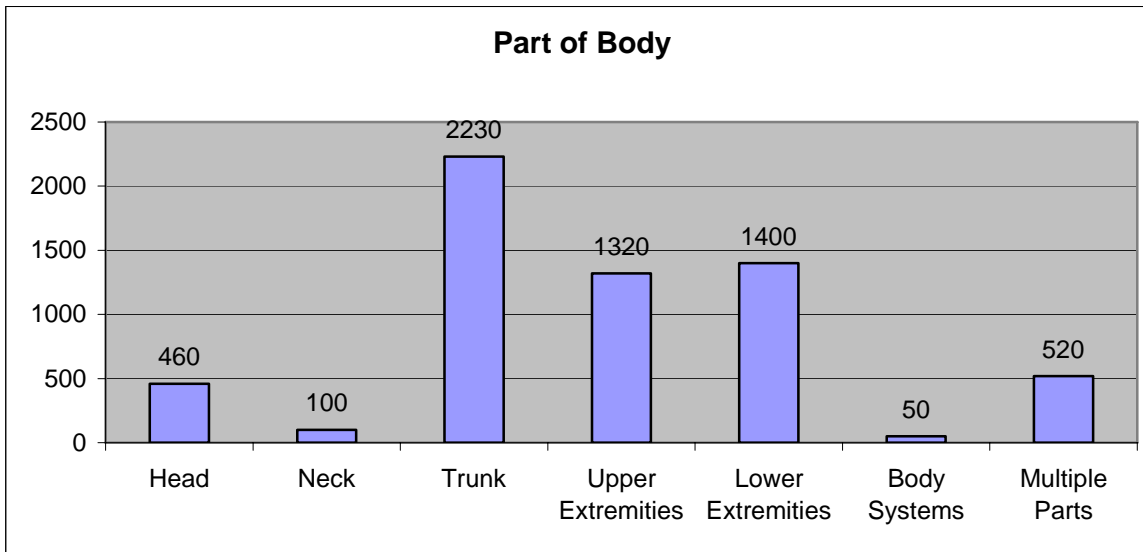
Occupation	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Proportions of the Total Injuries & Illnesses Reported %	Median Number of Days Away From Work
Total	6080	100%	6
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	510	8.4%	1
Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Attendants	500	8.2%	9
Construction Laborers	330	5.4%	8
Laborers, stock & freight	320	5.3%	4
Truck Drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer	240	3.9%	7
Carpenters	210	3.5%	6
Truck Drivers, light or delivery service	180	3.0%	47
Retail Salespersons	170	2.8%	14
Home Health Aides	120	2.0%	6
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	120	2.0%	10



# Worker Characteristics

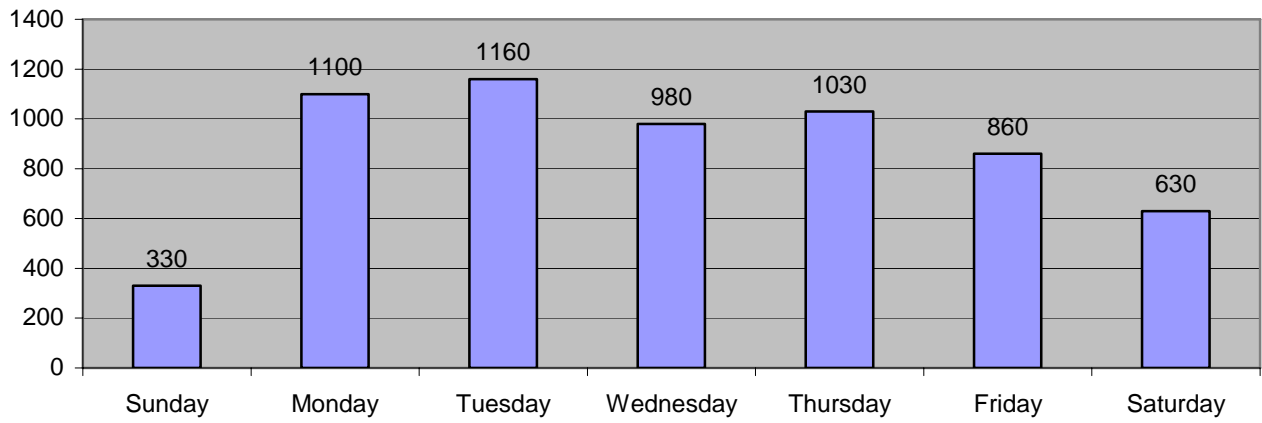


# Case Characteristics

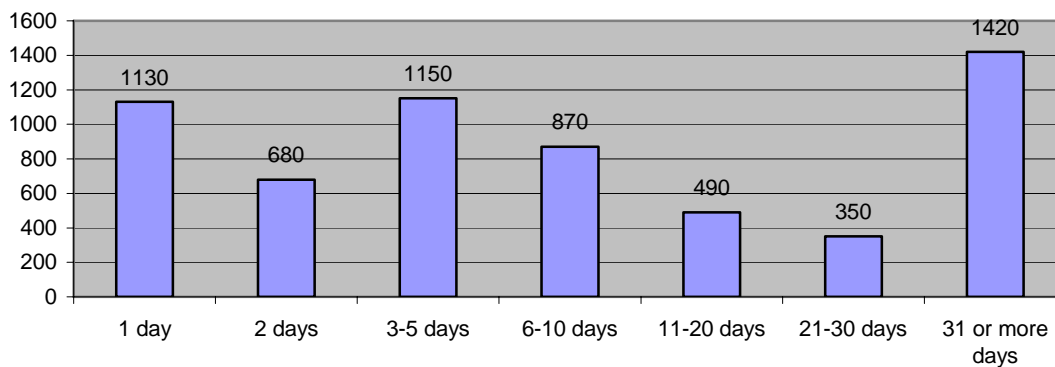


## Case Characteristics

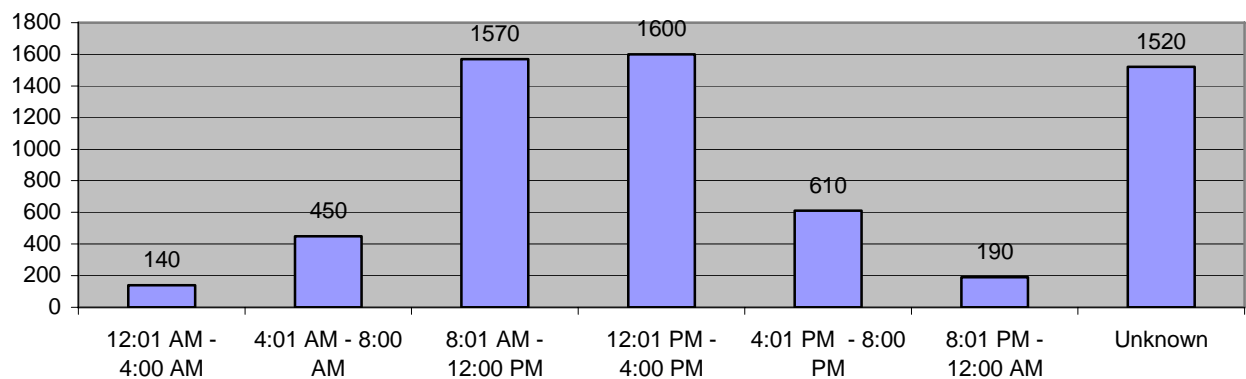
**Day of Week Injury or Illness Occured**



**Number of Days Away From Work**



**Time of Day Injury or Illness Occured**



About 93 percent of the estimated 18,700 cases of injuries and illnesses reported in Montana in 2003 involved injuries. There were 17,400 injuries compared to 1300 illnesses.

Table 4 highlights the number of illness in comparison to the number of injuries, and the illness percentages, in each industry sector.

**Table 4. The number of nonfatal occupational injuries & illnesses and percent injuries in Montana, 2002.**

Illnesses	NAICS Sector	Number of Injuries & Illnesses	Number of Injuries	Number of Illnesses	Percent Injuries
Total Private Industry		18,700	17,400	1300	93%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	200	200	* *	100%
Mining	21	300	300	*	100%
Construction	23	2,000	2,000	*	100%
Manufacturing	31-33	2,300	2,100	200	91.30%
Wholesale Trade	42	900	900	* *	100%
Retail Trade	44-45	3,200	3,100	100	96.90%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	600	600	*	100%
Information	51	200	200	* *	100%
Finance and Insurance	52	400	300	100	75%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	200	200	* *	100%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	200	200	*	100%
Educational Services	61	100	100	* *	100%
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	4,200	3,500	700	83.40%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	71	200	200	* *	100%
Accommodations and Food Services	72	1,900	1,800	100	94.70%
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	600	600	*	100%

\* Fewer than 50 cases

\* \* Fewer than 15 cases

## Major Industry Sector Details

### Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting Sector 11

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.

The sector distinguishes two basic activities: agriculture production and agriculture support activities. Agriculture production includes establishments performing the complete farm or ranch operation, such as farm owner-operators, tenant farm operators and sharecroppers. Agriculture support activities include establishments that perform one or more activities associated with farm operations, such as soil preparation, planting, and management, on a contract or fee basis.\*

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector had an average annual employment of 4,400, and had 200 occupational injuries and illnesses in 2003. This calculated to an incidence rate of 8.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers.

The national rate in this category in 2003 is 6.2.

### Mining Sector 21

The Mining sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.

The Mining sector distinguishes two basic activities: mine operation and mining support activities. Mine operations includes establishments operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells on their own account, or for others on a contract or fee basis. Mining support activities include establishments that perform exploration (except geophysical surveying) and/or other mining services on a contract or fee basis (except mine site preparation and construction of oil/gas pipelines). Establishments in the Mining sector are grouped and classified according to the natural resource mined or to be mined.\*

The Mining sector reported an average annual employment of 5,000 in 2003, and had 300 injuries. The incidence rate for Mining is 7.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers, compared to 3.3 nationally.

### Construction Sector 23

The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g. highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction, and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites are also included in this sector.

Construction work may include new work, additions, alternations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owner of construction projects (prime contractors) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontractors).\*

The Construction sector had 23,200 average annual employment, with 2,000 reported injuries and illnesses lost workday cases. This computes to an incidence rate of 10.6 for 2003, compared to 6.8 nationally in 2003.

### Manufacturing Sector 31-33

The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in the case where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.

Manufacturing establishments may process materials or may contract with other establishments to process their materials for them. Both types of establishments are included in manufacturing. The materials, substances, or components transformed by manufacturing establishments are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, or quarrying, as well as products of other manufacturing establishments.\*

The Manufacturing sector had an average annual employment of 19,000 in 2003, with 2,100 reported lost workday cases. This gives Manufacturing an incidence rate of 12.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national incidence rate for Manufacturing in 2003 is 6.8.

### Wholesale Trade Sector 42

The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise (generally without transforming), and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing.

The wholesale process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of (a) goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers), (b) capital or durable nonconsumer goods, and (c) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.\*

The Wholesale Trade sector reported an average annual employment of 15,400 in 2003, and had 900 injuries. The incidence rate for Wholesale Trade is 6.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers, compared to 4.7 nationally.

### Retail Trade Sector 44-45

The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, (generally without transforming), and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.\*

The Retail Trade sector had an average annual employment of 53,600 in 2003, with 3,100 reported lost workday cases. This gives Retail Trade an incidence rate of 7.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national incidence rate for Retail Trade in 2003 is 5.3.

## Transportation and Warehousing Sector 48-49

The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.\*

The Transportation and Warehousing sector had an average annual employment of 10,000 and had 600 occupational injuries and illnesses in 2003. This calculated to an incidence rate of 5.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national rate in this category in 2003 is 7.8.

## Information Sector 51

The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (c) processing data.

The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; the industries known as Internet service providers and Web search portals; data processing industries; and the information services industries.\*

The Information sector had an average annual employment of 7,700 in 2003, with 200 reported lost workday cases. This gives Information an incidence rate of 3.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national incidence rate for Information in 2003 is 2.2.



## Finance and Insurance Sector 52

The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Three principal types of activities are identified:

1. Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process incurring liabilities.
2. Pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities.
3. Providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs.

In addition, monetary authorities charged with monetary control are included in this sector.\*

The Finance and Insurance sector had an average annual employment of 14,800 in 2003, with 300 reported lost workday cases. This gives Finance and Insurance an incidence rate of 2.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national incidence rate for Finance and Insurance in 2003 is 1.1.

## Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Sector 53

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as in the case of patents and trademarks.

The sector also includes establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others, selling, renting, and/or buying real estate for others, and appraising real estate.\*

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector had an average annual employment of 5,200 and had 200 occupational injuries and illnesses in 2003. This calculated to an incidence rate of 4.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national rate in this category in 2003 is 3.9.

## Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Sector 54

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households.\*

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector had an average annual employment of 16,200 in 2003, with 200 reported lost workday cases. This gives Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services an incidence rate of 1.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national incidence rate for Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services in 2003 is 1.3.

## Educational Services Sector 61

The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. Those establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food accommodations services to their students. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability.\*

The Educational Services sector had an average annual employment of 3,700 in 2003, with 100 reported lost workday cases. This gives Educational Services an incidence rate of 2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national incidence rate for Educational Services in 2003 is 2.7.

## Health Care and Social Assistance Sector 62

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals.

All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.\*

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector had an average annual employment of 48,800 and had 3,500 occupational injuries and illnesses in 2003. This is the largest number of lost workday cases in all the sectors. This calculated to an incidence rate of 11.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national rate in this category in 2003 is 6.5.

## Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector 71

The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises (1) establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interests; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests.\*

The Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector had an average annual employment of 9,300 in 2003, with 200 reported lost workday cases. This gives Arts, Entertainment and Recreation an incidence rate of 4.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national incidence rate for Arts, Entertainment and Recreation in 2003 is 5.9.

## Accommodations and Food Services

### Sector 72

The Accommodations and Food Service sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodations and food service establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.

Industries in the Accommodation subsector provide lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers, and others.

Industries in the Food Service and Drinking Places subsector prepare meals, snacks, and beverages to customers order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption.\*

The Accommodations and Food Services sector had an average annual employment of 42,900 in 2003, with 1,800 reported lost workday cases. This gives Accommodations and Food Services an incidence rate of 7.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national incidence rate for Accommodations and Food Services in 2003 is 5.0.

## Other Services

(except Public Administration)

### Sector 81

The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprised establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant-making and advocacy; and providing services such as dry-cleaning and laundry, personal care, death care, pet care, photofinishing, temporary parking, and dating services.

Private households employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household are included in this sector.\*

The Other Services sector had an average annual employment of 14,700 and had 600 occupational injuries and illnesses in 2003. This calculated to an incidence rate of 5.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full time workers. The national rate in this category in 2003 is 3.4.

- Sector information provided from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) manual, United States, 2002.

### **Tables Showing Montana 2003 Incidence Rates by Selected Features**

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 7—Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full time workers for selected industry sectors.



**Table 7. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry sector, 2003**

Montana--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing <sup>3</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>3</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>3,4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [6,080 cases].	247.1	500.6	358.4	467.1	--	192.6	210.9	154.4	75.2	138.0	289.9	140.3	211.5
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	123.2	165.3	172.0	190.1	--	114.1	120.5	92.6	52.1	65.4	206.4	66.8	91.9
Bruises, contusions	20.3	45.9	--	--	--	14.8	15.8	--	--	--	4.9	--	18.4
Cuts, lacerations	15.9	59.7	43.0	59.8	--	6.4	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	18.4
Fractures	14.2	50.5	28.7	59.8	--	6.9	7.2	--	--	--	7.4	--	27.6
Heat burns	3.7	16.1	--	27.2	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.1	--	--	--	--	6.4	5.7	--	--	--	12.3	6.7	18.4
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	4.1	9.2	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	9.8	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	18.7	66.6	--	16.3	--	8.9	14.3	--	--	--	7.4	--	18.4
Eye	13.4	57.4	--	--	--	4.0	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	4.1	9.2	28.7	--	--	3.0	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	90.6	137.8	114.7	135.8	--	80.5	96.1	46.3	28.9	--	142.5	43.4	82.7
Shoulder	15.4	18.4	28.7	10.9	--	14.8	15.8	--	--	--	24.6	--	--
Back	57.7	80.4	71.7	97.8	--	52.8	54.5	30.9	23.2	--	108.1	30.1	55.2
Upper extremities	53.7	163.0	86.0	152.1	--	30.1	25.8	30.9	11.6	--	44.2	33.4	55.2
Wrist	11.0	18.4	--	21.7	--	9.4	8.6	--	--	--	17.2	6.7	18.4
Hand, except finger	6.9	25.3	--	48.9	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--
Finger	20.3	85.0	43.0	70.6	--	6.4	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	56.9	101.0	100.4	135.8	--	47.4	45.9	61.7	23.2	79.9	51.6	33.4	27.6
Knee	29.3	52.8	57.3	48.9	--	24.2	23.0	30.9	--	--	31.9	20.0	--
Foot, except toe	9.8	18.4	--	38.0	--	7.9	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	6.7	--
Multiple parts	21.1	23.0	28.7	27.2	--	20.7	21.5	--	--	--	39.3	16.7	18.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry sector, 2003 --- Continued**  
**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3</sup>	Goods producing <sup>3</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>3</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>3,4</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.7	--
Containers	36.6	41.3	--	43.5	--	36.1	51.6	30.9	28.9	--	29.5	50.1	18.4
Furniture and fixtures	6.1	--	--	--	--	6.9	10.0	--	--	--	4.9	--	--
Machinery	11.4	32.1	28.7	54.3	--	6.9	8.6	--	--	--	4.9	--	36.8
Parts and materials	39.8	156.2	100.4	86.9	--	15.3	33.0	--	--	--	--	--	27.6
Worker motion or position	22.4	25.3	--	27.2	--	21.7	14.3	30.9	17.4	--	44.2	16.7	27.6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	41.9	68.9	43.0	114.1	--	36.1	37.3	30.9	11.6	54.5	41.8	23.4	18.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	12.2	36.7	28.7	38.0	--	6.9	10.0	--	--	--	7.4	6.7	18.4
Vehicles	19.1	39.0	--	38.0	--	14.8	15.8	--	--	--	4.9	--	46.0
Health care patient	20.3	--	--	--	--	24.7	--	--	--	--	113.0	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment	88.6	284.8	157.7	206.4	--	46.4	51.6	46.3	17.4	87.2	24.6	30.1	82.7
Struck by object	46.3	153.9	86.0	124.9	--	23.2	24.4	--	11.6	--	12.3	16.7	36.8
Struck against object	19.9	39.0	28.7	21.7	--	15.8	12.9	--	11.6	--	9.8	--	27.6
Caught in equipment or object	6.5	23.0	28.7	32.6	--	2.5	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	13.0	39.0	--	81.5	--	7.4	11.5	--	--	--	7.4	--	--
Fall to same level	19.1	16.1	28.7	--	--	19.8	21.5	30.9	--	--	31.9	16.7	--
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.4	2.9	--	--	--	7.4	--	--
Overexertion	83.3	105.6	114.7	103.2	--	78.5	94.7	30.9	23.2	--	152.3	50.1	64.4
Overexertion in lifting	35.4	43.6	--	59.8	--	33.1	54.5	30.9	17.4	--	31.9	20.0	27.6
Repetitive motion	9.8	11.5	--	--	--	9.4	7.2	--	--	--	19.7	6.7	18.4
Exposure to harmful substances	7.7	20.7	--	32.6	--	4.4	2.9	--	--	--	7.4	13.4	--
Transportation accidents	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.4	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	3.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week 50 weeks per year).,

Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002)

include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and

nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

## **Tables Showing the Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Montana in 2003 by Selected Features**

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work:

TABLE 1—by Selected Worker Activity and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 3—by Major Occupational Group and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 4—by Selected Worker Occupation and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 5—by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 13—by Time, Hours On The Job, and Weekday and Major Industry Sector





**Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2003 (in hundreds)**  
**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	60.8	21.8	2.5	8.6	--	39.0	14.7	1.0	1.3	3.8	11.8	4.2	2.3
Sex:													
Men	41.1	20.6	2.5	8.3	--	20.5	10.3	0.7	0.6	3.2	2.6	1.6	1.5
Women	19.3	1.2	--	0.3	--	18.1	3.9	0.3	0.7	--	9.2	2.7	0.8
Age:													
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	1.9	0.3	--	--	--	1.6	0.7	--	0.3	--	0.5	--	--
20 to 24	6.4	2.6	0.2	1.1	--	3.8	1.4	--	--	--	1.1	0.8	0.3
25 to 34	14.3	5.8	0.6	4.0	--	8.5	3.0	--	--	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.4
35 to 44	17.8	7.5	0.7	1.8	--	10.3	3.4	0.3	0.4	--	3.0	1.1	0.7
45 to 54	13.0	4.0	0.7	1.4	--	8.9	3.7	0.3	--	--	3.2	0.5	0.5
55 to 64	6.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	--	4.9	2.0	0.2	0.3	--	1.5	0.4	0.3
65 and over	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.5	--	--	--	0.3	--	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	8.1	3.7	0.2	1.5	--	4.4	1.4	--	--	--	1.6	0.9	0.5
3 to 11 months	13.3	5.3	0.7	3.3	--	8.0	3.1	--	--	--	2.5	1.4	0.4
1 to 5 years	25.7	10.0	1.2	2.9	--	15.7	5.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	5.3	1.4	0.9
More than 5 years	13.4	2.9	0.4	1.0	--	10.5	4.5	0.6	0.3	1.7	2.4	0.6	0.5
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	55.1	19.7	1.4	8.3	--	35.4	12.6	0.9	1.2	3.7	11.1	3.8	2.1
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	0.9	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	4.3	1.7	1.1	--	--	2.6	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2003 (in hundreds)**

Montana--private industry													
Occupation	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	60.8	21.8	2.5	8.6	--	39.0	14.7	1.0	1.3	3.8	11.8	4.2	2.3
Management occupations	0.7	0.2	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	6.8	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--
Protective service occupations	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.0	--	--	--	--	2.7	0.3	--	--	--	0.3	2.1	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3.8	--	--	--	--	3.7	0.2	--	--	--	1.7	0.7	--
Personal care and service occupations	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.4	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	4.0	--	--	--	--	4.0	1.8	0.2	0.4	--	0.7	0.4	0.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.9	0.7	0.5	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	10.3	9.5	0.9	7.7	--	0.9	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3.7	0.6	0.2	--	--	3.0	2.2	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.3
Production occupations	10.6	8.0	--	--	--	2.6	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.5	2.2	0.7	--	--	7.3	6.0	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.6

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2003(in hundreds)**  
**Montana--private industry**

Occupation	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	60.8	21.8	2.5	8.6	--	39.0	14.7	1.0	1.3	3.8	11.8	4.2	2.3
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	5.1	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--
Construction laborers	3.3	3.1	--	2.4	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	3.2	0.6	--	--	--	2.6	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	2.4	0.5	--	--	--	1.9	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	2.1	2.0	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home health aides	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.4	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--
Security guards	0.9	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Customer service representatives	0.9	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	0.8	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	0.8	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Stock clerks and order fillers	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.4	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drywall and ceiling tile installers	0.6	0.6	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance	0.6	0.5	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tire repairers and changers	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--

Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002)

include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

**Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2003 (in hundreds)**  
**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	60.8	21.8	2.5	8.6	--	39.0	14.7	1.0	1.3	3.8	11.8	4.2	2.3
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	30.3	7.2	1.2	3.5	--	23.1	8.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	8.4	2.0	1.0
Bruises, contusions	5.0	2.0	--	--	--	3.0	1.1	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.2
Cuts, lacerations	3.9	2.6	0.3	1.1	--	1.3	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Fractures	3.5	2.2	0.2	1.1	--	1.4	0.5	--	--	--	0.3	--	0.3
Heat burns	0.9	0.7	--	0.5	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.3	0.4	--	--	--	0.5	0.2	0.2
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries.	1.0	0.4	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	4.6	2.9	--	0.3	--	1.8	1.0	--	--	--	0.3	--	0.2
Eye	3.3	2.5	--	--	--	0.8	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	1.0	0.4	0.2	--	--	0.6	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	22.3	6.0	0.8	2.5	--	16.3	6.7	0.3	0.5	--	5.8	1.3	0.9
Shoulder	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	--	3.0	1.1	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Back	14.2	3.5	0.5	1.8	--	10.7	3.8	0.2	0.4	--	4.4	0.9	0.6
Upper extremities	13.2	7.1	0.6	2.8	--	6.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	--	1.8	1.0	0.6
Wrist	2.7	0.8	--	0.4	--	1.9	0.6	--	--	--	0.7	0.2	0.2
Hand, except finger	1.7	1.1	--	0.9	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--
Finger	5.0	3.7	0.3	1.3	--	1.3	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	14.0	4.4	0.7	2.5	--	9.6	3.2	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.3
Knee	7.2	2.3	0.4	0.9	--	4.9	1.6	0.2	--	--	1.3	0.6	--
Foot, except toe	2.4	0.8	--	0.7	--	1.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
Multiple parts	5.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	--	4.2	1.5	--	--	--	1.6	0.5	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2003 (in hundreds)-- Continued**

Montana--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
Containers	9.0	1.8	--	0.8	--	7.3	3.6	0.2	0.5	--	1.2	1.5	0.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.4	0.7	--	--	--	0.2	--	--
Machinery	2.8	1.4	0.2	1.0	--	1.4	0.6	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.4
Parts and materials	9.8	6.8	0.7	1.6	--	3.1	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
Worker motion or position	5.5	1.1	--	0.5	--	4.4	1.0	0.2	0.3	--	1.8	0.5	0.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	10.3	3.0	0.3	2.1	--	7.3	2.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.2
Tools, instruments, and equipment.	3.0	1.6	0.2	0.7	--	1.4	0.7	--	--	--	0.3	0.2	0.2
Vehicles..	4.7	1.7	--	0.7	--	3.0	1.1	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.5
Health care patient	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment	21.8	12.4	1.1	3.8	--	9.4	3.6	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
Struck by object	11.4	6.7	0.6	2.3	--	4.7	1.7	--	0.2	--	0.5	0.5	0.4
Struck against object	4.9	1.7	0.2	0.4	--	3.2	0.9	--	0.2	--	0.4	--	0.3
Caught in equipment or object	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	--	0.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	3.2	1.7	--	1.5	--	1.5	0.8	--	--	--	0.3	--	--
Fall to same level	4.7	0.7	0.2	--	--	4.0	1.5	0.2	--	--	1.3	0.5	--
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	1.0	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.2	--	--	--	0.3	--	--
Overexertion	20.5	4.6	0.8	1.9	--	15.9	6.6	0.2	0.4	--	6.2	1.5	0.7
Overexertion in lifting	8.7	1.9	--	1.1	--	6.7	3.8	0.2	0.3	--	1.3	0.6	0.3
Repetitive motion	2.4	0.5	--	--	--	1.9	0.5	--	--	--	0.8	0.2	0.2
Exposure to harmful substances	1.9	0.9	--	0.6	--	0.9	0.2	--	--	--	0.3	0.4	--
Transportation accidents.	1.0	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	0.8	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and weekday and industry major industry sector, 2003(in hundreds)**  
**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	60.8	21.8	2.5	8.6	--	39.0	14.7	1.0	1.3	3.8	11.8	4.2	2.3
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M	1.4	0.4	--	--	--	1.0	0.4	--	--	--	0.5	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M	4.5	0.7	--	--	--	3.8	1.2	--	--	--	1.5	0.6	0.2
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	15.7	7.0	0.4	2.5	--	8.8	4.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.4	--	0.6
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M	16.0	7.1	0.4	3.1	--	8.9	3.3	0.2	0.2	--	2.9	0.9	0.4
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M	6.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	--	5.2	2.1	--	--	--	2.0	0.7	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	1.9	0.2	--	--	--	1.7	0.8	--	--	--	0.7	--	--
Not reported	15.2	5.6	1.3	2.5	--	9.6	2.9	0.2	0.5	--	2.8	1.5	1.1
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	4.0	1.0	--	0.5	--	3.0	1.1	--	--	--	0.9	0.4	0.2
1 hour to less than 2 hours	5.4	1.5	--	0.3	--	4.0	1.6	--	--	--	1.3	0.4	0.4
2 hours to less than 4 hours	12.0	4.9	0.3	1.6	--	7.0	2.8	0.4	--	--	1.6	0.5	0.2
4 hours to less than 6 hours	8.6	2.3	0.2	1.4	--	6.3	2.2	--	0.2	--	1.9	0.6	0.3
6 hours to less than 8 hours	10.6	5.6	0.3	2.0	--	5.0	2.1	--	0.2	--	1.8	0.6	--
8 hours to less than 10 hours	3.6	0.6	--	0.2	--	3.0	1.4	--	--	--	1.2	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours	0.6	0.3	0.2	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	15.6	5.6	1.3	2.5	--	10.0	3.3	0.2	0.5	--	2.8	1.5	1.1
Day of week:													
Sunday	3.3	--	--	--	--	3.1	1.2	--	--	--	1.1	0.6	--
Monday	11.0	3.9	0.4	2.0	--	7.1	2.5	0.2	0.4	--	2.3	0.8	0.5
Tuesday	11.6	5.0	0.4	2.4	--	6.6	3.4	--	--	--	1.1	--	0.4
Wednesday	9.8	3.5	0.5	0.8	--	6.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	--	2.1	--	0.6
Thursday	10.3	4.6	0.4	1.6	--	5.8	2.0	--	0.2	--	2.0	1.0	0.2
Friday	8.6	3.1	0.4	1.3	--	5.6	2.0	0.2	0.3	--	1.6	0.5	0.4
Saturday	6.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	--	4.6	1.2	--	--	--	1.5	0.9	--

Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction. Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002)

include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting,

such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and industries.

nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data

do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the

Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective

January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion

of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational

Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

### **Tables Showing the Percent Distribution of Days Away from Work in Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Occurring in Montana in 2003 by Selected Features**

TABLE 2—by Selected Worker Characteristics and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 6—by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 8—by Selected Worker Characteristics and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 9—by Major Occupational Group and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 10—by Selected Occupations and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 11—by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and  
Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 12—by Major Industry Sector and Number of Days Away From Work

TABLE 14—by Time, Hours On The Job, and Weekday, and Major Industry Sector

TABLE 15—by Time, Hours On The Job, and Weekday, and  
Number of Days Away From Work



**Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2003**  
**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [6,080 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:													
Men	67.6	94.5	100.0	96.5	--	52.6	70.1	70.0	46.2	84.2	22.0	38.1	65.2
Women	31.7	5.5	--	3.5	--	46.4	26.5	30.0	53.8	--	78.0	64.3	34.8
Age:													
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	3.1	1.4	--	--	--	4.1	4.8	--	23.1	--	4.2	--	--
20 to 24	10.5	11.9	8.0	12.8	--	9.7	9.5	--	--	--	9.3	19.0	13.0
25 to 34	23.5	26.6	24.0	46.5	--	21.8	20.4	--	--	44.7	17.8	28.6	17.4
35 to 44	29.3	34.4	28.0	20.9	--	26.4	23.1	30.0	30.8	--	25.4	26.2	30.4
45 to 54	21.4	18.3	28.0	16.3	--	22.8	25.2	30.0	--	--	27.1	11.9	21.7
55 to 64	10.7	6.9	8.0	2.3	--	12.6	13.6	20.0	23.1	--	12.7	9.5	13.0
65 and over	1.6	--	--	--	--	2.6	3.4	--	--	--	2.5	--	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	13.3	17.0	8.0	17.4	--	11.3	9.5	--	--	--	13.6	21.4	21.7
3 to 11 months	21.9	24.3	28.0	38.4	--	20.5	21.1	--	--	--	21.2	33.3	17.4
1 to 5 years	42.3	45.9	48.0	33.7	--	40.3	36.1	30.0	61.5	44.7	44.9	33.3	39.1
More than 5 years	22.0	13.3	16.0	11.6	--	26.9	30.6	60.0	23.1	44.7	20.3	14.3	21.7
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	90.6	90.4	56.0	96.5	--	90.8	85.7	90.0	92.3	97.4	94.1	90.5	91.3
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	7.1	7.8	44.0	--	--	6.7	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction <sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



**Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2003**

Montana--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [6,080 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	49.8	33.0	48.0	40.7	--	59.2	57.1	60.0	69.2	47.4	71.2	47.6	43.5
Bruises, contusions	8.2	9.2	--	--	--	7.7	7.5	--	--	--	1.7	--	8.7
Cuts, lacerations	6.4	11.9	12.0	12.8	--	3.3	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Fractures	5.8	10.1	8.0	12.8	--	3.6	3.4	--	--	--	2.5	--	13.0
Heat burns	1.5	3.2	--	5.8	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.5	--	--	--	--	3.3	2.7	--	--	--	4.2	4.8	8.7
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	1.6	1.8	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	7.6	13.3	--	3.5	--	4.6	6.8	--	--	--	2.5	--	8.7
Eye	5.4	11.5	--	--	--	2.1	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	1.6	1.8	8.0	--	--	1.5	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	36.7	27.5	32.0	29.1	--	41.8	45.6	30.0	38.5	--	49.2	31.0	39.1
Shoulder	6.3	3.7	8.0	2.3	--	7.7	7.5	--	--	--	8.5	--	--
Back	23.4	16.1	20.0	20.9	--	27.4	25.9	20.0	30.8	--	37.3	21.4	26.1
Upper extremities	21.7	32.6	24.0	32.6	--	15.6	12.2	20.0	15.4	--	15.3	23.8	26.1
Wrist	4.4	3.7	--	4.7	--	4.9	4.1	--	--	--	5.9	4.8	8.7
Hand, except finger	2.8	5.0	--	10.5	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--
Finger	8.2	17.0	12.0	15.1	--	3.3	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	23.0	20.2	28.0	29.1	--	24.6	21.8	40.0	30.8	57.9	17.8	23.8	13.0
Knee	11.8	10.6	16.0	10.5	--	12.6	10.9	20.0	--	--	11.0	14.3	--
Foot, except toe	3.9	3.7	--	8.1	--	4.1	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	0.8	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Multiple parts	8.6	4.6	8.0	5.8	--	10.8	10.2	--	--	--	13.6	11.9	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2003 -- Continued**

Montana--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Containers	14.8	8.3	--	9.3	--	18.7	24.5	20.0	38.5	--	10.2	35.7	8.7
Furniture and fixtures	2.5	--	--	--	--	3.6	4.8	--	--	--	1.7	--	--
Machinery	4.6	6.4	8.0	11.6	--	3.6	4.1	--	--	--	1.7	--	17.4
Parts and materials	16.1	31.2	28.0	18.6	--	7.9	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Worker motion or position	9.0	5.0	--	5.8	--	11.3	6.8	20.0	23.1	--	15.3	11.9	13.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	16.9	13.8	12.0	24.4	--	18.7	17.7	20.0	15.4	39.5	14.4	16.7	8.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4.9	7.3	8.0	8.1	--	3.6	4.8	--	--	--	2.5	4.8	8.7
Vehicles	7.7	7.8	--	8.1	--	7.7	7.5	--	--	--	1.7	--	21.7
Health care patient	8.2	--	--	--	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	39.0	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment	35.9	56.9	44.0	44.2	--	24.1	24.5	30.0	23.1	63.2	8.5	21.4	39.1
Struck by object	18.8	30.7	24.0	26.7	--	12.1	11.6	--	15.4	--	4.2	11.9	17.4
Struck against object	8.1	7.8	8.0	4.7	--	8.2	6.1	--	15.4	--	3.4	--	13.0
Caught in equipment or object	2.6	4.6	8.0	7.0	--	1.3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	5.3	7.8	--	17.4	--	3.8	5.4	--	--	--	2.5	--	--
Fall to same level	7.7	3.2	8.0	--	--	10.3	10.2	20.0	--	--	11.0	11.9	--
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.	1.6	--	--	--	--	2.3	1.4	--	--	--	2.5	--	--
Overexertion	33.7	21.1	32.0	22.1	--	40.8	44.9	20.0	30.8	--	52.5	35.7	30.4
Overexertion in lifting	14.3	8.7	--	12.8	--	17.2	25.9	20.0	23.1	--	11.0	14.3	13.0
Repetitive motion	3.9	2.3	--	--	--	4.9	3.4	--	--	--	6.8	4.8	8.7
Exposure to harmful substances	3.1	4.1	--	7.0	--	2.3	1.4	--	--	--	2.5	9.5	--
Transportation accidents	1.6	--	--	--	--	2.3	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.3	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2003**

**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [6,080 cases]	100.0	18.6	11.2	18.9	14.3	8.1	5.8	23.4	6
Sex:									
Men	100.0	20.2	9.7	19.7	15.1	5.8	6.1	23.6	6
Women	100.0	15.5	15.0	17.1	13.0	12.4	4.7	22.3	7
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100.0	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	--	--	10.5	3
20 to 24	100.0	12.5	21.9	29.7	12.5	7.8	3.1	10.9	4
25 to 34	100.0	14.0	14.7	22.4	16.1	5.6	6.3	21.0	5
35 to 44	100.0	25.8	7.9	11.2	16.9	7.3	3.9	26.4	7
45 to 54	100.0	13.1	8.5	21.5	6.9	13.8	8.5	27.7	10
55 to 64	100.0	27.7	3.1	13.8	12.3	6.2	6.2	27.7	6
65 and over	100.0	--	20.0	--	40.0	--	--	20.0	9
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	12.3	21.0	22.2	12.3	8.6	3.7	19.8	4
3 to 11 months	100.0	11.3	11.3	16.5	17.3	9.0	5.3	28.6	8
1 to 5 years	100.0	25.7	9.7	17.1	14.8	6.2	4.7	21.8	5
More than 5 years	100.0	16.4	8.2	22.4	11.2	9.7	9.0	22.4	6
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	19.1	11.1	18.5	14.5	8.0	5.6	23.2	6
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	39
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	33.3	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	2
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

**Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2003**

**Montana--private industry**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [6,080 cases]	100.0	18.6	11.2	18.9	14.3	8.1	5.8	23.4	6
Management occupations	100.0	--	--	28.6	--	28.6	--	--	6
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	31.3	--	25.0	--	12.5	--	12.5	4
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	5.9	14.7	17.6	19.1	10.3	5.9	23.5	8
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	--	--	81.8	--	--	--	7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	6.7	13.3	33.3	6.7	10.0	--	23.3	4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	7.9	--	44.7	18.4	15.8	--	7.9	5
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Sales and related occupations	100.0	17.1	8.6	8.6	14.3	5.7	5.7	37.1	10
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	30.0	12.5	15.0	20.0	5.0	5.0	12.5	4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	--	22.2	22.2	--	44.4	24
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	13.6	10.7	17.5	14.6	5.8	2.9	35.0	8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	8.1	10.8	13.5	13.5	10.8	21.6	21.6	14
Production occupations	100.0	42.5	17.0	16.0	4.7	2.8	2.8	15.1	2
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	16.8	6.3	18.9	11.6	8.4	8.4	30.5	9

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

**Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2003**

**Montana--private industry**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [6,080 cases]	100.0	18.6	11.2	18.9	14.3	8.1	5.8	23.4	6
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	54.9	13.7	15.7	--	--	--	--	1
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	6.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	14.0	8.0	22.0	9
Construction laborers	100.0	12.1	15.2	9.1	15.2	9.1	--	36.4	8
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	25.0	9.4	21.9	9.4	9.4	6.3	18.8	4
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	12.5	--	29.2	20.8	8.3	--	25.0	7
Carpenters	100.0	--	19.0	19.0	19.0	9.5	9.5	23.8	6
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	--	--	11.1	--	--	11.1	55.6	47
Retail salespersons	100.0	--	11.8	--	23.5	--	--	41.2	14
Home health aides	100.0	--	--	25.0	25.0	--	--	33.3	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	--	16.7	25.0	33.3	--	--	10
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	--	--	36.4	27.3	--	--	18.2	7
Security guards	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Customer service representatives	100.0	22.2	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	--	--	25.0	25.0	--	--	--	10
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	100.0	87.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cashiers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.1	65
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	--	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	7
Registered nurses	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	5
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	53
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	50.0	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	2
Drywall and ceiling tile installers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Painters, construction and maintenance	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	3
Tire repairers and changers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	7
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2003**

**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [6,080 cases]	100.0	18.6	11.2	18.9	14.3	8.1	5.8	23.4	6
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	11.9	10.6	17.8	18.2	9.2	6.3	25.7	7
Bruises, contusions	100.0	24.0	24.0	34.0	8.0	--	--	4.0	3
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	30.8	15.4	23.1	10.3	5.1	5.1	10.3	3
Fractures	100.0	5.7	--	5.7	11.4	5.7	11.4	60.0	53
Heat burns	100.0	33.3	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	20.0	--	13.3	--	20.0	--	33.3	14
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
Multiple injuries	100.0	--	20.0	30.0	--	--	--	--	4
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	67.4	13.0	6.5	--	8.7	--	--	1
Eye	100.0	90.9	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Neck	100.0	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	10
Trunk	100.0	10.8	10.3	18.4	13.5	10.3	5.8	30.9	9
Shoulder	100.0	15.8	10.5	21.1	7.9	13.2	--	26.3	7
Back	100.0	10.6	12.0	19.7	14.8	9.2	4.9	28.9	8
Upper extremities	100.0	24.2	12.1	21.2	11.4	7.6	6.1	17.4	4
Wrist	100.0	22.2	--	11.1	11.1	14.8	7.4	29.6	12
Hand, except finger	100.0	23.5	11.8	35.3	11.8	--	--	11.8	4
Finger	100.0	22.0	12.0	26.0	12.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	3
Lower extremities	100.0	7.9	13.6	22.9	19.3	5.7	5.7	25.0	7
Knee	100.0	6.9	13.9	12.5	19.4	8.3	6.9	30.6	7
Foot, except toe	100.0	12.5	--	45.8	16.7	--	8.3	16.7	3
Toe	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Body systems	100.0	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	4
Multiple parts	100.0	23.1	5.8	15.4	19.2	5.8	7.7	23.1	6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2003**  
**-- Continued**

**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Containers	100.0	14.4	12.2	18.9	8.9	7.8	6.7	30.0	8
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	--	--	20.0	26.7	13.3	--	26.7	10
Machinery	100.0	14.3	21.4	17.9	14.3	7.1	--	25.0	5
Parts and materials	100.0	28.6	11.2	16.3	10.2	7.1	5.1	23.5	4
Worker motion or position	100.0	10.9	16.4	10.9	14.5	14.5	5.5	27.3	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	13.6	8.7	14.6	24.3	8.7	6.8	23.3	7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	16.7	20.0	16.7	13.3	--	13.3	16.7	5
Vehicles	100.0	31.9	--	27.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	21.3	3
Health care patient	100.0	14.0	12.0	16.0	20.0	12.0	6.0	20.0	7
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	27.1	12.4	21.6	14.2	3.7	4.6	17.0	3
Struck by object	100.0	14.9	16.7	29.8	10.5	3.5	5.3	19.3	3
Struck against object	100.0	22.4	10.2	18.4	30.6	4.1	4.1	12.2	6
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	12.5	--	12.5	--	--	12.5	31.3	14
Fall to lower level	100.0	9.4	6.3	12.5	31.3	6.3	--	31.3	8
Fall to same level	100.0	21.3	12.8	21.3	6.4	12.8	10.6	14.9	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	21
Overexertion	100.0	11.7	9.8	20.0	11.7	10.7	7.3	28.8	9
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	12.6	6.9	19.5	9.2	11.5	8.0	32.2	12
Repetitive motion	100.0	12.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	--	37.5	16
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	26.3	15.8	21.1	21.1	10.5	--	--	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	7
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	37.5	--	--	37.5	--	--	--	6

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

**Table 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2003**

**Montana--private industry**

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry <sup>2</sup> [6,080 cases]	100.0	18.6	11.2	18.9	14.3	8.1	5.8	23.4	6
Goods producing <sup>2</sup>	100.0	25.2	11.5	16.1	10.1	6.4	3.2	27.5	5
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	100.0	--	--	12.0	8.0	16.0	12.0	44.0	30
Construction	100.0	11.6	10.5	18.6	15.1	5.8	2.3	36.0	8
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	100.0	15.1	11.3	20.3	16.4	9.0	6.9	21.0	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	100.0	15.6	7.5	14.3	16.3	7.5	10.2	28.6	10
Information	100.0	--	--	20.0	--	--	--	20.0	9
Financial activities	100.0	23.1	15.4	23.1	15.4	--	--	--	3
Professional and business services	100.0	15.8	--	34.2	28.9	--	--	--	3
Education and health services	100.0	11.0	12.7	22.0	16.9	14.4	5.1	17.8	7
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	21.4	19.0	21.4	7.1	9.5	4.8	19.0	4
Other services, except public administration	100.0	21.7	13.0	21.7	8.7	--	8.7	17.4	4

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies



**Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and weekday and industry major industry sector, 2003**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Montana--private industry											
		Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [6,080 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	2.3	1.8	--	--	--	2.6	2.7	--	--	--	4.2	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	7.4	3.2	--	--	--	9.7	8.2	--	--	--	12.7	14.3	8.7
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	25.8	32.1	16.0	29.1	--	22.6	27.2	40.0	23.1	44.7	11.9	--	26.1
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	26.3	32.6	16.0	36.0	--	22.8	22.4	20.0	15.4	--	24.6	21.4	17.4
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10.0	4.1	8.0	3.5	--	13.3	14.3	--	--	--	16.9	16.7	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	3.1	0.9	--	--	--	4.4	5.4	--	--	--	5.9	--	--
Not reported	25.0	25.7	52.0	29.1	--	24.6	19.7	20.0	38.5	--	23.7	35.7	47.8
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	6.6	4.6	--	5.8	--	7.7	7.5	--	--	--	7.6	9.5	8.7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	8.9	6.9	--	3.5	--	10.3	10.9	--	--	--	11.0	9.5	17.4
2 hours to less than 4 hours	19.7	22.5	12.0	18.6	--	17.9	19.0	40.0	--	--	13.6	11.9	8.7
4 hours to less than 6 hours	14.1	10.6	8.0	16.3	--	16.2	15.0	--	15.4	--	16.1	14.3	13.0
6 hours to less than 8 hours	17.4	25.7	12.0	23.3	--	12.8	14.3	--	15.4	--	15.3	14.3	--
8 hours to less than 10 hours	5.9	2.8	--	2.3	--	7.7	9.5	--	--	--	10.2	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours	1.0	1.4	8.0	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours	0.8	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	25.7	25.7	52.0	29.1	--	25.6	22.4	20.0	38.5	--	23.7	35.7	47.8
Day of week:													
Sunday	5.4	--	--	--	--	7.9	8.2	--	--	--	9.3	14.3	--
Monday	18.1	17.9	16.0	23.3	--	18.2	17.0	20.0	30.8	--	19.5	19.0	21.7
Tuesday	19.1	22.9	16.0	27.9	--	16.9	23.1	--	--	--	9.3	--	17.4
Wednesday	16.1	16.1	20.0	9.3	--	16.2	16.3	20.0	23.1	--	17.8	--	26.1
Thursday	16.9	21.1	16.0	18.6	--	14.9	13.6	--	15.4	--	16.9	23.8	8.7
Friday	14.1	14.2	16.0	15.1	--	14.4	13.6	20.0	23.1	--	13.6	11.9	17.4
Saturday	10.4	7.8	12.0	5.8	--	11.8	8.2	--	--	--	12.7	21.4	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer

or restriction Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002)

include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and

nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the

Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other

industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion

of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational

Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

**Table 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and weekday and number of days away from work, 2003**

**Montana--private industry**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [6,080 cases]	100.0	18.6	11.2	18.9	14.3	8.1	5.8	23.4	6
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	--	21.4	21.4	--	14.3	14.3	14.3	5
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	15.6	4.4	20.0	17.8	11.1	6.7	26.7	8
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	22.3	12.7	24.8	8.9	6.4	6.4	18.5	3
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	23.8	9.4	13.8	17.5	6.9	3.8	25.0	6
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	11.5	6.6	24.6	19.7	11.5	9.8	16.4	7
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	21.1	--	21.1	26.3	--	--	15.8	6
Not reported	100.0	13.8	15.1	14.5	13.2	8.6	4.6	29.6	7
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	18.6	11.2	18.9	14.3	8.1	5.8	23.4	6
Less than 1 hour	100.0	15.0	5.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	27.5	7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	14.8	16.7	35.2	11.1	3.7	9.3	11.1	3
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	23.3	13.3	21.7	11.7	8.3	4.2	17.5	3
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	10.5	8.1	16.3	23.3	11.6	4.7	26.7	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	31.1	7.5	14.2	8.5	6.6	5.7	26.4	5
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	16.7	8.3	19.4	25.0	11.1	5.6	13.9	7
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	13
12 hours to less than 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	100.0	13.5	15.4	14.7	12.8	9.0	5.1	30.1	7
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	27.3	9.1	9.1	15.2	6.1	9.1	27.3	6
Monday	100.0	13.6	8.2	20.0	15.5	10.0	9.1	24.5	8
Tuesday	100.0	8.6	11.2	28.4	8.6	6.9	3.4	31.9	6
Wednesday	100.0	20.4	18.4	15.3	11.2	12.2	4.1	18.4	4
Thursday	100.0	26.2	10.7	17.5	15.5	5.8	4.9	20.4	4
Friday	100.0	22.1	12.8	12.8	17.4	7.0	5.8	23.3	6
Saturday	100.0	20.6	4.8	22.2	20.6	7.9	6.3	15.9	7

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

### Glossary of Terms



**Annual summary** - Consists of a copy of the occupational injury and illness totals for the year from the OSHA No.300, and the following information: the calendar year covered, company name, establishment address, certification signature, title, and date.

**Annual survey** - Each year the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts an annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses to produce national statistics. The OSHA injury and illness records maintained by employers in their establishments serve as the basis for this survey.

**Cooperative program** - A program jointly conducted by the states and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

**Employee** - One who is employed in the business of his or her employer affecting commerce.

**Employer** - Any person engaged in a business affecting commerce that has employees.

**Establishment** - A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed; the place where the employees report for work, operate from, or from which they are paid.

**Exposure** - The reasonable likelihood that a worker is or was subject to some effect, influence, or safety hazard; or in contact with a hazardous chemical or physical agent at a sufficient concentration and duration to produce an illness.

**Federal Register** - The official source of information and notification on OSHA's proposed rulemaking, standards, regulations, and other official matters, including amendments, corrections, insertions, or deletions.

**First aid** - Any one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care. Such treatment and observation are considered first aid even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

**First report of injury** - A worker's compensation form, which may qualify as a substitute for the supplementary record OSHA No. 301.

**Hours worked** - The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacations, holidays, sick leave, and all other non-work time even though paid.

**Incidence rate** - The number of injuries, illnesses, or lost workdays related to a common exposure base of 100 full-time workers. The common exposure base enables one to make accurate interindustry comparisons, trend analysis over time, or comparisons among firms regardless of size.

**Log and summary** - (OSHA No.300) The OSHA record-keeping form used to list injuries and illness, also to note the extent of each case.

**Lost workday cases** - Cases that involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

**Lost workdays** - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

**Lost workdays-away from work** - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness.

**Lost workdays-restricted work activity** - The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness.

**Low-hazard industries** - Selected industries in retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate; and services which are regularly exempt from OSHA record-keeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within a NAICS sector not targeted for general schedule inspections and must have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated three-year measurement period at or below 75 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

**Medical treatment** - Includes treatment of injuries administered by physicians, registered professional personnel or lay persons (i.e., non-medical personnel). Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care) even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

**North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)** - A classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS classifies all economic activities into 20 sectors. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity, which is determined by the product or group of products produced or services rendered. The structure of NAICS is hierarchical. Establishments may be classified in two-digits (designates the sector), three-digits (designates the subsector), four-digits (designates the industry group), five-digits (designates the NAICS industry), or six-digits (designates the national industry).

**Occupational Illness** - Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

**Occupational skin diseases or disorders** - Examples are: contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

**Dust diseases of the lungs** - Examples are: silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis and other pneumoconioses.

**Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents** - Examples are: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes, farmer's lung, etc.

**Poisoning** - Systemic effects of toxic materials. Examples are: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

**Disorders due to physical agents** - Other than toxic materials.

Examples are: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn), etc.

**Disorders associated with repeated trauma** - Examples are: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

**All other occupational illnesses** - Examples are: anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

**Occupational Injury** - Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. Note: Conditions resulting from animal bites, such as insect or snakebites, and from one-time exposure to chemicals are considered to be injuries.

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** - OSHA is responsible for developing, implementing and enforcing safety and health standards and regulations. OSHA works with employers and employees to foster effective safety and health programs which reduce workplace hazards.

**Recordable cases** - All work-related deaths and illnesses and those work-related injuries which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid.

**Regularly exempt employers** - Employers regularly exempt from OSHA record-keeping include, but are not limited to, employers in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services industries; and all employers with no more than 10 full or part-time employees at any one time in the previous calendar year. (Note: Some state safety and health laws may require these employers to keep OSHA records.)

**Restriction of work or motion** - Occurs when the employee, because of the result of a job-related injury or illness, is physically or mentally unable to perform all or any part of his or her normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift.

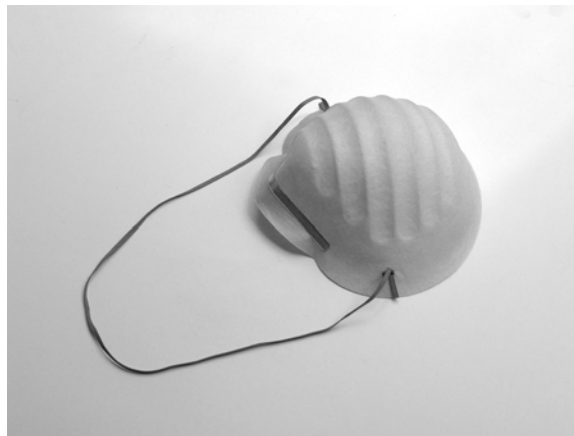
**Supplementary Record (OSHA No. 301)** - The form (or equivalent) on which additional information is recorded for each injury and illness entered on the log.

**Usable Units** - Those units for which all reported data have been manually and mechanically screened and found acceptable.

**Volunteers** - Workers who are not considered to be employees under the act when they serve of their own free will without compensation.

**Work environment** - Consists of the employer's premises and other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by the employee during the course of his or her work.

### Scope and Methodology of Survey





## Scope

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides annual estimates of the frequency (incidence rates) and number of occupational injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers. These logs reflect the year's injury and illness incidents and the employers understanding of which cases were work related, under current record-keeping guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year may be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, number of hours worked, and worker experience and training.

The survey includes the following industry sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, NAICS 11; Mining, NAICS 21; Utilities, NAICS 22; Construction, NAICS 23; Manufacturing, NAICS 31-33; Wholesale Trade, NAICS 42; Retail Trade, NAICS 44-45; Transportation and Warehousing, NAICS 48-49; Information, NAICS 51; Finance and Insurance, NAICS 52; Real Estate and Renting and Leasing, NAICS 53; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, NAICS 54; Management of Companies and Enterprises, NAICS 55; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, NAICS 56; Educational Services, NAICS 61; Health Care and Social Assistance, NAICS 62; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, NAICS 71; Accommodations and Food Service, NAICS 72; and Other Services (except Public Administration) NAICS 81. Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; farms with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and federal, state and local government agencies.

Data conforming to definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad transportation are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is responsible for the collection and compilation of comparable data for federal agencies. State and local government agencies are not surveyed for national estimates. Several states have legislation that enables them to collect data for this sector; Montana is not one of these states.

The 2003 survey sample in Montana was composed of approximately 3,300 sample units. Original and follow-up mailings resulted in a response rate of 96 percent. From the selected establishments, approximately 6,080 injuries and illnesses with days away from work were used in order to obtain demographic and detailed case characteristic information.

## Sample

A two-stage sample selection process generates the survey estimates. The first stage involves selecting establishments. The second stage involves selecting the sample of cases involving days away from work, which is derived from the sample establishments.

Because the survey is a federal-state cooperative program and the data must meet the needs of participating state agencies, an independent sample is selected for each state. The sample is selected to represent all private industries in the state. The sample size for the survey is dependent upon (1) the characteristics for which estimates are needed, (2) the industries for which estimates are desired, (3) the characteristics of the population being sampled, (4) the target reliability of the estimates, and (5) the survey design employed.

For the establishment selection process, the total number of lost workdays is used as the base for the sample design. The sample design is based on lost workday cases because it is considered the most important characteristic of the sample.

The important features of the sample design are its use of stratified random sampling with a Neyman allocation and a ratio estimator. The characteristics used to stratify the establishments are the North American Industry Classification System code and employment. Because these characteristics are highly correlated with an establishment's number and rate of reported injuries and illnesses, stratified sampling provides greater precision and, thus, results in a smaller sample size than simple random sampling. The Neyman allocation produces the minimum sample size, which will provide an estimate with a fixed sampling variance. For the largest employment size classes, the allocation procedure places all of the establishments of the frame in the sample; as employment decreases, smaller and smaller proportions of establishments are included in the sample. The certainty strata are usually the size groups with 1,000 employees or more. The precision of the sample is further improved, permitting reduction in sample size by using the ratio estimator, which in turn uses employment data that are correlated with the characteristics that are to be measured.

The sample of cases involving days away from work is derived from the sampled establishments. For each sample unit, an expected number of cases involving days away from work is calculated based on the industry and employment size in which that establishment resides. If the expected number of cases is greater than 20, the establishment is requested to provide demographically detailed case characteristics information, and the number of workdays missed for cases occurring at specified time intervals (for example, certain days of the month, only certain months). For those establishments with an expected case load less than or equal to 20, the employer is requested to provide case information for all cases involving days away from work occurring in the survey year. Either way, employers are permitted to attach supplementary forms that answer questions about individual days away from work cases.

## **Estimating procedures**

*Sample unit weighting.* By means of a weighting procedure, sample units represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The weight is determined by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry employment-size class from which the unit was selected. Because a small proportion of survey forms were not returned, weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted to account for the nonrespondents. The respondents are then shifted into the

estimating cell determined by the employment reported. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and nonresponse adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

*Industry Benchmarking.* Because the universe file that provides the sample frame is not current to the reference year of the survey, it is necessary to adjust the data to reflect current employment levels. In the survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data that can be converted into an annual average employment figure for the cell level in which separate estimates are desired. Because industry/employment size data are required for national estimates, benchmark factors are calculated using both industry level employment data and size class level employment data. The benchmark factors are applied to the size class estimates.

*Weighting cases involving days away from work.* Each case involving days away from work is weighted by the sample unit weight with which it is associated and the industry benchmark factor in which the associated sample unit resides. In addition, each case is weighted to adjust for case subsampling and case nonresponse for those establishments which did not provide information on all cases with days away from work which occurred in their establishment in the survey year.

## **Federal-state cooperation**

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and to ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete one reporting form, which is then used for national and state estimates.

## **Industrial classification**

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activities in which they are primarily engaged, based on the 2002 revised edition of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The data are tabulated according to this NAICS scheme.

## **Reliability of estimates**

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the relative standard error. The relative standard error is used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate.

The 95-percent confidence interval is the interval centered at the sample estimate and includes all values within two times the estimate's standard error. If several different samples were selected to estimate the population value (for example, injury and illness incidence rates), the 95-percent confidence interval would include the true population value approximately 95 percent of the time.

The relative standard errors for the rate of injuries and illnesses are calculated for national estimates only. They are not available at the state level.

### **Nonsampling error**

Although not measured, nonsampling error will always occur when statistics are gathered. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definitional difficulties are general examples of nonsampling error in the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has implemented quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for state coders, mechanical edits that identify questionable entries, and a continuing effort to encourage survey participants to respond fully and accurately to all survey elements.

### **Recent survey modifications**

Beginning with the 1995 survey, modifications were made in the methodology used to adjust for survey nonresponse and data outliers and to benchmark the survey results. These changes were found to have minimal impact on the survey estimates.

### **Publication guidelines**

The estimating procedure generates occupational injury and illness estimates for many hundreds of NAICS codes. This publication, however, excludes estimates for industry codes if one of the following situations occurred:

- The industry had fewer than six employees or the industry estimates were based on reports from fewer than three companies. In addition, if three or more companies reported data from the industry, one firm could not employ more than 60 percent of the workers.
- Annual average employment for the industry in 2003 was less than 10,000. However, data for an industry with an annual average employment of less than 10,000 were published if the majority of the employment was reported in the survey.
- The relative standard error on total lost workday cases for the industry exceeds a specified limit.

- The benchmark factor for the industry was less than 0.90 or greater than 1.49.
- The publication might disclose confidential information.

Data for an unpublished industry are included in the total for the broader industry level of which it is a part. Also, selected items of data are suppressed for publishable industries if the sampling error for the estimate exceeds a specified limit, typically 60 percent at the national level.

For the case characteristics and demographic data, items of data were suppressed at a national level if one of the following situations occurred:

- The number of cases was less than five.
- The number of cases was greater than five and less than or equal to 20 and the sampling error for the estimate was unusually high, typically exceeding 60 percent.
- The number of cases was greater than 20 and the sampling error was unusually high, typically exceeding 40 percent.

## **How to compute incidence rates for your establishment**



For employers, the case rate figures presented in this publication are more meaningful when viewed against their own firm experience. A comparison can be made between a single firm and the industry to which the firm belongs. For example, an employer engaged in the manufacture of metal stampings (NAICS 332116) can see his company compared with other manufacturers in Montana by calculating his total case rate and comparing it to the figures in this document. Similarly, a general contractor of residential construction (NAICS 236115) can relate the company's time loss case experience to other construction firms in Montana. By consulting the national data book, these employers can compare their experience with more detailed industry data at the national level.

### **Instructions for computing incidence rates for an individual establishment**

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry wide rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. The formula requires: (a) the number of injuries and illnesses; and (b) the total number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. The reference period is usually the calendar year.

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$(N/EH) * 200,000$ , where

N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

An employer may compute the incidence rate for injuries only, illnesses only, lost work cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the numerator with the measure with which the rate is being computed.

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, Montana Department of Labor and Industry at (800) 541-3904.